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HUGE FORCE MASSED IN 5TH ALLIED PUSH AGAINST REICH GATE

40 Divisions Reported Active in Meuse-Eifel Zone—British Held at Roer

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—The Allied fifth major assault against the historical gateway between the Meuse and Eifel is being carried out by the greatest numerical concentration of enemy forces since the beginning of the invasion. This applies to the employment of Anglo-American air force and artillery which far exceeds anything yet experienced as well as to the number of enemy divisions on the Roer front which are preliminarily estimated to total 40 divisions. Toward the end of the year General Dwight Eisenhower had indeed finally lined up some 44 divisions to ward off the German offensive in the Ardennes, but these include many badly mauled and seriously decimated formations.

In the meantime, the right wing of the 2nd British army in the Roermond-Heinsberg sector entering the fighting so far been held in check by the concentric German defense fire and are unable to cross the Roer at this point while the adjoining 9th American army to the south and west of the 1st American army was able to get a foothold on the eastern bank of the river as previously reported. Several American bridgeheads established between Linnich and Dueren have been fused during the last 24 hours, but despite the enemy's wild effort they did not succeed in entering deeper into the main German fighting zone. Continuation of and even increasing heavy enemy pressure is of course to be expected simply because the Allied high command as on previous occasions has also this time left the main fighting burden of the first two days of the offensive to the infantry and artillery by keeping the tank forces back for the time being.

In comparison with the dramatic action in the Roer sector, fighting on the remaining sectors of the Western Front is now only of secondary importance, especially between the Meuse and the lower Rhine with the pressure and counterpressure outbalancing each other and the situation remained unchanged, but the German frontal bow west of Pruem has been flattened in order to elastically slow down the strong enemy pressure.

In the river triangle between the Moselle-Saar strong enemy forces which were able to advance to Saarburg met a setback when they attempted to cross the river. German countermeasures are under way against three minor bridgeheads. In the southern part of the German bridgehead of Saarlautern the American thrust have been shattered. Heavy pillbox fighting continued between Forbach and the Saar river. No changes took place there in the past 24 hours. The enemy thrusts from the south against Buehlingen failed in front of the German main fighting line.

SOVIET RIVER CROSSINGS IN NEISSE AREA CHECKED

Germans South of Goldberg Push Red Army Back Toward Liegnitz

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—The battle in the Neisse River area in Lausitz continues to rage with full vigor. The Soviets are trying to push into this newly-formed German line of resistance to form bridgeheads on the other side of the river. In heavy fighting the Germans prevented the Soviets from expanding the small bridgeheads established on the previous day and also prevented further river crossings.

Heavy fighting is also taking place in the sector between Goerlitz, Breslau and Schweidnitz but this battle is not as intense as that along the Neisse. Soviet tanks tried to break through the German lines on either side of Lauban, but they failed to succeed in view of the German opposition.

South of Goldberg, located on the Liegnitz-Hirschberg road, the Germans in counterattacks pushed the Soviets back toward the north in the direction of Liegnitz. The bend on the front north of Zobten located between Schweidnitz and Breslau was marked by heavy Soviet attacks supported by artillery, but these onslaughts were warded off in heavy fighting. From the whole section of the front from Guben and the middle reaches of the Oder to West Pomerania only patrol activity was reported.

The battle north of Tucheler Heath, on the other hand, continues to rage unabated. The Soviets succeeded in gaining further ground in the difficult forest terrain. East of Gross-Wollental all Soviet attacks collapsed.

The East Prussian battlefield, too, was marked by heavy fighting. The Soviets are launching very heavy attacks against the southern front of the German East Prussian defense with the focal centers once more north of Mehlsack and at Zinten. Using numerous tanks and with the support of artillery the Soviets tried to break through the German lines, but the German defense did not give in.

On Samland Peninsula the Soviets suffered setbacks inasmuch as their attacking divisions there were pushed back by the Germans toward the east, and badly mauled.

Meanwhile, the battle in Courland is also continuing unabatedly, but the Germans successfully resisted all attacks. The Soviet assault troops employing large material and in force attacked at Prekullen and Mitau, that is, at the focal points of the first four Courland battles, but there too they were badly mauled and their attacks smashed. Sixty-two Soviet tanks and 26 aircraft were destroyed there.

U-Boats Sink 14 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—German submarines have again sunk eight enemy supply freighters totaling 50,500 tons as well as three destroyers and two escort vessels. It was announced by informed quarters today at noon. Another ship of 5,000 to 6,000 tons was also torpedoed. This score increases the number of enemy ships sunk in the waters close to the coasts of Europe in the month of February to 37 totaling roughly 190,000 tons. To this is added the torpedoeing of 13 more ships aggregating 76,000 tons of which a large number is presumed to have sunk. Moreover, four escort destroyers and four other escort ships were sunk in February while two escort vessels were heavily damaged by torpedoes.

LABOR CORPS PROGRAM SET

8,970 Japanese to Assist in Farm Work in Manchoukuo

Domei

HSINKING, February 24.—The 1945 program for the labor service corps from Japan for building up Manchoukuo has been adopted after consultations between the Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities.

The total number of young men, who will enter Manchoukuo for the purpose, has been fixed at 8,970. The number detailed for the state service farms will reach 7,970, an increase of 1,000, compared with the year 1944, while 1,000 young men, the same as in 1944, will assist in other fields of agricultural production.

The labor service corps, which will be divided into spring and autumn corps, will enter Manchoukuo in the coming and the harvest seasons. The state service farms will reach 60 in number during the year 1945, an increase of 10 over last year.

40 Enemy Divisions in W. Front

Domei

BERLIN, February 24.—An aggregate total of 40 Anglo-American divisions are now employed in the western offensive and their attacks are also expected to spread to the south in the near future, the military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse declared today. He said that the offensive sector in the west will soon be about 200 kilometers long.

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER IS KILLED BY ASSASSIN

3 Bullets Fired at Chest Fatal To Ahmed Maher En Route To Senate

Domei

LISBON, February 24.—Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmed Maher was shot to death, this evening while going from the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies to the Senate, Reuter reported from Cairo tonight, according to a London dispatch.

News Shocks Entire Nation

Ahmed Maher, news of whose assassination was learned in Parliament with horror, was very popular with all sections of the Egyptian community, Reuter reports from Cairo. He was a genial and shrewd politician, heading the coalition Government. His task had lately become more difficult as the result of opposition by the Wafdists and Nationalists to the course which he had advocated in his last tragic speech in the Lower Chamber tonight.

Strong forces of police and troops were sent to the Parliament buildings after the shooting, the report said. Large crowds quickly gathered round the gates but they were quiet and seemed thunderstruck by the news. Hussein Pasha, Chief of the Royal Cabinet, arrived shortly afterward in one of the crimson Royal cars.

Only a week ago the dead Prime Minister had discussed questions of vital importance to Egypt with the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, the report added.

Immediately after hearing the news, King Farouk and Lord Killearn visited Parliament where they expressed condolences.

The death has put an end to the debates in the special sessions of the Senate and the Chamber. It will be necessary to form a new Government before the matter can be resumed.

Just as the Prime Minister, leaving the Chamber, was passing through the buffet, a press photographer asked him to pose, the report further continued. He did so and at that moment the assassin stepped up behind the photographer and fired three bullets at the Prime Minister's chest. He fell but rose again and momentarily made an effort to grapple with the murderer. He then collapsed and died. At the same moment bystanders seized the assassin. Two prominent surgeons were at the Prime Ministers side in a few minutes but nothing could be done.

The assassination took place as the Prime Minister was carrying the declaration of war bearing the signature of King Farouk from the Chamber of Deputies to the Senate.

WAR CONSTRUCTION ORGAN FORMED BY GOVERNMENT

Aim Is to Attain Full, Efficient Utilization of Nation's Building Capacity

The Government at the Cabinet Council held Friday decided to establish the Wartime Construction Corporation for unifying all construction works in the country, excepting those to be undertaken by military authorities, so as to meet current needs and also to attain full and efficient utilization of the nation's construction capacity, the Board of Information announced on Friday afternoon.

The Wartime Construction Corporation is to be made a special legal body to undertake all construction works, and is to be the organ for guiding, controlling and mobilizing all construction facilities in the country.

The corporation will be placed under strong Government supervision regarding the operation of its enterprises, and its officials are to be appointed by the Government. The corporation may order its member organizations to undertake construction works, but also may undertake construction itself. Furthermore, the corporation may order its members to supply technicians and workers, or to transfer or lend machines and equipment.

The corporation may also requisition technicians and workers relating to construction works. The establishment of the corporation is based on Article 18 of the National General Mobilization Law.

Hitler Declares Reich Will Crush Menace by Jews and Bolshevists

Domei

BERLIN, February 24.—Germany will use every ounce of its strength to crush the Jewish-Bolshevists menace as well as their allied western European and American henchmen, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler declared today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the announcement of the National Socialist Party program before old Party members in Munich.

The Fuehrer's speech which was read at the meeting by State Secretary Esser stressed that as the Fuehrer predicted the victory of the National Socialist Party 25 years ago, he foresees a final victory for the German Reich.

Following is the Fuehrer's address:

"My duty and my work do not allow me to leave my headquarters at a moment when for the 25th time we are commemorating the fundamental program of our movement which was proclaimed and approved at Munich. I recall that at that time the enemy was united in their common struggle against the German people in the same manner as they are today. The unnatural alliance between capitalism and destructive Bolshevism which today threatens to strangle the entire world has been the very enemy to whom we threw our gauntlet on February 24th, 1920 in order to safeguard the existence of our nation.

Reviews 1920 Germany

"However, there is an enormous difference between the Germany of 1920 and the Germany of 1945. The Germany of 1920 had been completely paralyzed but the Germany of today is defending herself with utmost ferocity. The social order of 1920 had been antiquated and was bound to collapse, while today there exists an unshakable community of the people. If the Germany of 1920 had only possessed a small portion of the power of resistence, inspiring the Germany of today, she would not have capitulated. If, on the other hand, the Germany of today possessed only part of her former weakness, she would have ceased to exist long ago.

"The February 24th, 1920, will later be regarded as the great milestone in the history of mankind. Without the German National Socialist reconstruction, there would neither be the German Reich nor the German people of today. Providence shows no mercy to weak nations but only recognizes the fight for existence of the sound and strong nations. The fact that the National Socialist Movement in 1933 succeeded after roughly 13 years in gaining power by legal means was the result of stubborn and hard struggling which often seemed to be hopeless.

"Who dares to deny that even the strongest will power would not have sufficed to defy this devilish coalition, threatening us today, without Germany's successful material rearmament after the National Socialist revolution. Nobody but fools can believe that the flood from the east would not have come if Germany had met it with theoretical international laws instead of guns, tanks and airplanes.

"Just as the assault of the Huns could not be beaten back by pious wishes or fair warnings, just as the invasion of our Reich from the southeast in the course of centuries was not warded off by diplomatic tricks and the Mongolian onslaught did not spare the old monuments of culture, this danger will not be overcome by the right in itself but only by the strength supporting this right. The right itself is nothing but the duty to defend the life, entrusted to us by the Creator of the world. It is the sacred right of self-preservation. Whether this self-preservation will be successful, solely depends on the greatness of our efforts and on the willingness to make sacrifices in order to preserve this life for the future. Not at a meeting of League of Nations but on the Catalaunian fields has Etzel's power been broken. Not at the talking shop of Geneva nor by any other convention will Bolshevism be beaten back, but solely by our determination to win victory and by the strength of our arms.

Denounces Bolshevism

"We all know how difficult this struggle is. No matter what we shall lose, it will by far not be as much as would be the case if this struggle was not successfully concluded. Several areas in the eastern part of the Reich have experienced Bolshevism. The crimes, committed against our women, children and men by this Jewish plague, is the most terrible fate ever conceived by human beings. This Jewish-Bolshevist annihilation of nations and its western European and American promoters can only be dealt with effectively in one way; namely by using every ounce of strength with extreme fanaticism and stubborn steadfastness which the merciful God give to men in hard times for the defense of their own lives. All those who weaken will be crushed and have to decay. In the same manner the cowardly bourgeois compromise parties have been first driven into a corner by Bolshevism and then swept away, and all those bourgeois states will disappear today whose stupid representatives think they can conclude a treaty with the devil, cherishing the hope that they will be more cunning than he is satanical.

"It is a gruesome repetition of the former inner German process which is now going on in the gigantic world political field of the present war. But just as we formerly overcame the narrow-minded party particularism and knocked down the Bolshevist opponent in order to create the national socialist people's state, we shall today win victory over the medley of the bourgeois-democratic state conceptions and will crown this victory by the annihilation of Bolshevism.

"If the front and homeland will also in the future unanimously determine to annihilate all those who are either cowards or even saboteurs of our fight then they will prevent the nation from being annihilated. Then we shall at the end of this struggle earn a German victory. When the present war is concluded, we shall place the victory in the hands of the young generation which—hardened in manifold sufferings and hardships—is the best which Germany ever possessed. In the towns and in the country this German youth will set an example to the innumerable coming generations. This is another achievement of the National Socialist education and is the result of that decision made years ago at Munich.

"My own life in the course of this development has only one value, namely to serve the preservation of the German nation. I am, therefore, always working in order to reestablish and reconsolidate our fronts for the defensive or offensive, to produce arms and organize their use and, if necessary, the same as in former times to eliminate all those destructive elements who either do not join the efforts for the maintenance of our national existence or even oppose it.

Lauds Reich Spirit

"I recently read in British papers that the Allies intend to destroy my Berghof. I almost regret that this did not happen so far since my personal property is of no greater value than that of the other Germans. I shall be happy—as far as this is possible for anybody—to bear all that others have to bear. The only thing I should not be able to bear would be the weakness of my nation. What makes me very happy and proud, however, is the conviction that the German people in its greatest distress are showing the hardest of characters.

"I hope that in these weeks and months every individual German remember that it is his duty to sacrifice all for the preservation of the German nation for centuries to come. Whoever may suffer, knows and must know that many Germans have lost more than he has. The life that is left to us should only serve one task, namely to make up for the cruelties, done by the international Jewish criminals and their henchmen to our nation. It must be our unshakable will to think of Germany alone to our last breath.

"Men and women, in the towns and in the country! We shall only live for the task of liberating our nation from this distress, to reconstruct Germany's culture as well as the new National Socialist community life. It is our firm will never to cease working for the true people's community, far from any class ideology, firmly believing that the eternal values of the nation are its best sons and daughters who, regardless of birth and rank, just as God gave them to us must be educated and employed. Twenty-five years ago I predicted the victory of our movement. Today, filled as always with the belief in our nation, I predict final victory for the German Reich."

B-29's Bomb Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, February 24.—One hundred and thirty B-29 planes in more than 10 formations passed over the skies of Shonan this morning and after bombing a part of the wharf section and city district for about one hour and a half from 10:30 a.m., they fled northwestward. According to investigation thus far, nine enemy planes were seriously damaged.

2 BATTLESHIPS, WARSHIP SUNK OFF YIOJIMA ISLAND

Blasting of 4 Enemy Cruisers Also Seen by Nippon Troops on Isle

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 24.—The Japanese Garrison Forces on Yiojima witnessed two enemy battleships sinking with great detonations and four enemy cruisers either damaged or set ablaze, when the Second Mitate Unit of the Special Shinpu Attack Corps went into action over the waters around Yiojima on the afternoon of February 21. One warship of unidentified category was also seen sinking with a loud detonation.

Using Rocket Trench Mortars

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Japanese Forces on Yiojima are using super-large-sized rocket trench mortars, which are capable of firing 1,000-pound shells, and, as a result, the American forces which landed on the island are undergoing tremendous difficulties, an AP correspondent on the Yiojima Front reported today.

Strafe Enemy Positions

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 24.—Japanese Air Units yesterday evening attacked enemy positions on Yiojima and strafed them thoroughly.

Ogasawara Isle Raided

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 24.—Fifty carrier-borne enemy aircraft attacked Chichijima, in the Ogasawara Group, yesterday. On the same day, 40 carrier-borne planes raided Hahajima in the same group.

Enemy Positions Blasted

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—MacArthur's headquarters announced today that Japanese Air Units launched a night attack on American positions in the Lingayen area and that some damage was caused.

Nimitz's headquarters officially announced today that Japanese Air Units again attacked the United States Fifth Fleet yesterday, following the attack on February 21, according to a dispatch from Omiyajima. Nothing, however, was disclosed regarding the loss or other details.

LONDON REMAINS MUM ON ALEXANDRIA TALKS

Fails to Confirm White House Report on Meeting by Anglo-U.S. Leaders

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—That President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had conferred at Alexandria after the Crimea Conference and that they had discussed the problem of the war with Japan was revealed by the White House in an official statement, but this matter has not yet been announced at London. A Reuter report from London particularly mentioned that Churchill's communique issued last night did not refer to that matter at all.

No explanation is given regarding this omission in Churchill's communique. As the only reason, it is generally pointed out that the White House statement reflected the dissatisfaction within the United States concerning the extremely limited British war effort in the Pacific.

In Britain, it is regarded proper generally that immediately upon the conclusion of the war in Europe, the entire military strength of Britain should be transferred to the fronts in East Asia. As a matter of fact, it is regarded as unavoidable for Britain to transfer its fighting strength to East Asia as its interests in that area are greater than those of the United States.

As a typical manifestation of this British attitude, the Reuter report gives the following quotation from the Daily Sketch.

"The statement of the White House may have come as a great surprise to the British people who have never doubted that as soon as Germany is defeated the British armed forces would throw their entire fighting strength against Japan. Whenever the opportunity comes we will redouble our war efforts. The world will soon know that Churchill can be trusted to keep his word.

5 More Enemy Ships Smashed Off Yiojima By Nippon Air Force

By Courtesy of Press Section

Japanese Garrison Forces on Yiojima Island again saw five pillars of flames off the coast between 6 and 7 p.m. on February 23. One of these pillars of flame came from an enemy warship of unidentified category which sank, while another was from a fire blazing at the stern of another warship, both of which were attacked by Japanese Air Units.

KANTO DISTRICT HIT AGAIN BY CARRIER-BORNE PLANES

Enemy Aircraft From Powerful Task Forces Carry Out Raids in Waves

Powerful enemy task forces appeared in the neighboring waters of Japan Proper and their carrier-borne planes raided the Kanto district from about 7:30 a.m. on February 25. At noon the same day the enemy planes continued to repeat their raids in waves.

Tokyo, Chiba Raided

Long B-29 bombers carried out three raids over Tokyo and Chiba Prefecture between the night of February 24 and early the next day. The first raider appeared at 7 p.m., the second at 9:30 p.m., and the third at 12:30 a.m. Some explosives and incendiaries were dropped.

EGYPT DECLARES WAR

Wafdists, However, Oppose Move Taken Against Axis

Domei

LISBON, February 24.—The Egyptian Parliament finally reached the decision to declare a defensive war against the Axis countries after listening to Prime Minister Ahmed Maher's explanations today.

However, according to a Cairo dispatch, the influential Wafd Party at a meeting held under the chairmanship of former Prime Minister Pasha Nahas on the same day unanimously declared themselves against a declaration of war against the Axis and immediately made known their decision to King Faruk and to England, America and the Soviet Union.

As in the case of Turkey, considerable pressure is being exerted upon Egypt by the anti-Axis countries but from the stand taken by the Wafdists, the internal conditions is expected to become more aggravated. Further it is reported that Saudi Arabia has informed the Egyptian Government that it will take the same stand as Egypt concerning this question of the declaration of war.

Spellman to See Pope

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Informed quarters in Vatican City expect that Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York will make a visit to Rome in the near future to discuss the latest developments of the political situation with the Vatican authorities, according to a Rome dispatch. It will be recalled, in this connection, that Spellman during the war has been repeatedly summoned to Rome by Pope Pius XII for consultation.

Turkey Invited to 'Frisco Meet

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Following the passage of the resolution declaring war on Germany and Japan, by the Turkish Grand National Assembly, British Ambassador in Ankara, Sir Maurice D. Peterson, called at once on Turkish Foreign Minister Hassan Bey Saka and handed the latter an invitation to the United Nations World Security Conference, to be held in San Francisco on April 25, according to an Ankara report.

Appointed to Upper House

Five prominent men in public life on Saturday were appointed members of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination, it was announced by the Government the same day. They are Zembei Hotkiri, former Ambassador to Italy; Inosuke Furuno, president of the Domei News Agency; Itsuki Saito, former Vice-Governor General of Taiwan; Tamon Maeda, former Governor of Niigata Prefecture and former chairman of the Hokuriku Regional Administrative Council; and Komanosuke Sasaki, president of the Oriental Development Company.

JAPANESE AIR ARM BLASTS AMERICANS IN YIOJIMA FIGHTING

Enemy Hit Hard in Counteraction in Mt. Byobu, Asodai Hill, Chidori Areas

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Continuing their severe attacks, Japanese Air Units carried out fierce bombing attacks on the American troops on the southern coast of Yiojima Island while the Garrison Units made large-scale shock attacks along the entire front, achieving big war results.

In the ground fighting in the short period of four days since the American landing up to February 22, Japanese Forces blasted at least 100 tanks.

The casualties suffered by the American forces are so large that no exact figures are attainable but it is believed that more than 10,000 American officers and men have been killed or wounded.

Despite their heavy material and personnel losses, the American invasion forces are continuing to move forward. At 9 a.m. on February 24, American attacks were principally directed toward the area in the vicinity of Mount Byobu, while the firing line extended from the South Village to the Central Airfield where bitter fighting is raging.

About one battalion of enemy troops supported by seven tanks attacked the Japanese position on Asodai Hill on the morning of February 23, but the enemy was forced to retreat due to fierce Japanese artillery fire. In this engagement the enemy suffered the loss of 200 men killed or wounded and one tank blasted. On the same afternoon, another enemy onslaught was staged at a point north of Chidori Village where one U.S. infantry company was annihilated.

Suffer 5,372 Casualties

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Admitting the mounting losses sustained by the American forces which landed on Yiojima, the Nimitz Headquarters in its official war bulletin today reported that the casualties sustained by the American forces up to 6 p.m. yesterday numbered 5,372, comprising 644 killed, 4,168 wounded and 560 missing. This means an increase of 818 casualties over those of 4,554 announced by the same headquarters at 6 p.m. on February 21. The daily average casualties since the enemy landing on February 19 total 1,343, it was also revealed.

An AP correspondent on the Yiojima Front frankly admitted that the American operation on Yiojima had been the most sanguinary since the commencement of the war with Japan, reporting at the same time that during the first three days after the landing of the American forces, they lost three marines every three minutes and that even in the battle of Tarawa Island, which was believed to have been the fiercest battle in the Pacific War, the American forces lost a little more than 3,000 men during 72 hours. He added that, judging from this fact, the battle on Yiojima was the most sanguinary battle one could imagine.

Vice-Admiral Richmond Turner, who is in command of the landing operation, in a press interview gave his impression that Yiojima was the most difficult island for offensive operations in the world.

Enemy Stresses Difficulties

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—An AP correspondent on the Yiojima Front made the following report on the battle situation at Suribachiyama today:

"The American marines had to climb the precipices of Suribachiyama inch by inch by means of ropes. They were constantly exposed to the attacks of the Japanese Forces, while they were climbing, and naturally the difficulties they faced are beyond description. The Japanese position forms a natural mountain fastness, and Japanese soldiers are attacking our forces with hand grenades."

Another AP correspondent reported:

"Counterattacked by the Japanese from the right and left wings, the advance of the American forces is very slow. The left wing of the American forces was attacked today by the Japanese Forces yesterday. No report has been received as to the Japanese counterattacks on the right wing of the American forces.

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The French Policy Toward Britain

De Gaulle's refusal to accept President Roosevelt's invitation to a meeting at Algiers on the latter's way home from the Crimea Conference was of course a blunt expression of France's resentment over having been excluded from the "Big Three" Conference, as has already been pointed out in these columns as well as by numerous commentators elsewhere. It was also obviously intended to impress the world with the fact that the dignity and honor of France would not permit her President to go scurrying about at the beck and call of any foreign leader no matter how powerful; that if anyone wishes to meet with De Gaulle, he should come to Paris instead of imperiously sending a summons to suit his own convenience.

But amour propre was not the only consideration which lay behind De Gaulle's rejection of Roosevelt's invitation. The reason for his action is more deep-rooted. It is an indication of the marked deterioration in Franco-American relations which have remained strained ever since 1942 when the United States tried to set up the Giraud regime at Algiers as her puppet.

One of the most fundamental reasons for this estrangement in the relations between these two countries is the territorial ambition of the American Colossus on the one hand, and the unwillingness of De Gaulle to acquiesce in America's sinister designs on the other. It will be recalled that since the outbreak of the current war the United States has taken advantage of every opportunity to expand her imperialistic influence over the French colonial possessions. For instance, she landed her troops on French Martinique in order to round out her control over the Caribbean Sea. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, she also dispatched her troops to New Caledonia, a French possession in the Southern Pacific. Moreover, in his speech at Puget Sound, Washington, on August 13 of last year, President Roosevelt made clear the intention of the United States to foist her domination over the various strategic French islands scattered in the Pacific. In the Middle East, the United States last year presumptuously recognized the independence of Syria and Lebanon although these two countries were French mandates which De Gaulle was most reluctant to relinquish, and the United States moreover extended them a $5,000,000 loan in order to open the way for American commercial imperialism in the Levant.

Still another reason for the deterioration in their relations is the attitude of the United States of treating France as a "liberated" country rather than as an equal partner in the war. To be sure, the United States and Britain have promised to accord France the nominal position of a "Great Power" in the Dumbarton Oaks scheme for a world organization, but this in reality is no more than an empty gesture. It is obvious that the Anglo-American policy is to treat France as a Great Power only when it is in their own interest to do so.

But resentment over specific situations is not the most important consideration behind De Gaulle's rejection of Roosevelt's invitation. The attitude of France as manifested in this incident reveals the whole character of French diplomatic policy today, a policy which calls for firm self-assertion against the United States and Britain not only as a matter of principle but for a definite and tangible purpose.

Since the tremendous weakening of her national power consequent upon her military collapse in 1940, diplomatic activity has been the only means available to France for the pursuit of her ends. Hence France has shown a marked determination to make the maximum use of her diplomatic ability. Her immediate objective is to secure foreign aid in facilitating her economic recovery, military resurrection, and general reconstruction and rehabilitation. The establishment of a system of security against Germany is another specific objective. But the ultimate objective is the recovery of French power and prestige so that France may play the controlling role in the affairs of the European Continent which she feels her tradition and position entitles her. In this aim France finds herself in fundamental conflict with the policies of the United States and Britain.

In view of her experience with the League of Nations, France does not believe in a world-wide collective security system as advocated by some Anglo-American circles and holds that the old system of balance of power and alliances fits her interests best. She also feels the danger of depending exclusively upon the United States and Britain and therefore opposes the formation of a Western European bloc as advocated by Britain, thus carefully seeking to avoid friction with the Eastern European bloc led by the Soviet Union. Accordingly France concluded an alliance with the Soviet Union on December 10 last year and thus built one section of her security structure against Germany independent of British domination or of American-sponsored collective organization. Now she is striving to strengthen this structure by concluding alliances with Belgium and the other small Western European states. France is not unwilling to have Britain re-insure these alliances through a supplementary Anglo-French alliance in so far as the British navy and air force and Britain's position as a colonial empire can be utilized to assist in the defense of the French homeland and the French overseas colonies. But France cannot acquiesce in the European bloc idea in which France and the other Western European countries are to be made to stand on the front line of Britain's sphere of influence on the continent. The two therefore cannot agree on this point. To be sure, since the two countries need each other's political and military cooperation in any case, some sort of a pact will probably be established between them, but France will insist on negotiating on a status equal with Britain. De Gaulle today already holds that the initiative for any alliance should come first from Britain. Numerous difficulties thus lie ahead as France insists upon the recognition of her completely independent status.

In her relations with the United States, France finds herself in an even more fundamental conflict. The French ideology of balance of power and alliances as shown in the alliance with the Soviet Union and in the French tendency of moving closer to the Soviet Union cannot be regarded with pleasure by the United States. France on her part considers it necessary to guard against the danger of American economic imperialism which would be immeasurably strengthened through a world organization under American sponsorship and control.

At the same time, France needs American material help for her own economic recovery, and desires the extension of Lend-Lease aid and the establishment of credit facilities. She cannot afford, therefore, to oppose the United States too completely. The continued maintenance of Jean Monnet, one of the leaders of the Giraud faction, as the French economic envoy in the United States, indicates the possibility of some measure of French capitulation to American influence. Whether as a price for American assistance France will offer some of her colonial possessions to the United States or whether France will agree in some measure to America's proposals concerning a world security structure remains to be seen.

But in the meantime, in the attempt to pursue her own independent objectives through a vigorous diplomatic campaign, France must try to insist upon full respect for her prestige and honor. Hence De Gaulle's recent rebuff of Roosevelt's invitation was more than a reflection of any specific resentment but a manifestation of the self-assertive character of the general French diplomatic policy toward Britain and the United States.

AMERICA'S MOBILIZATION OF WORKERS

Demand for Service Act Reveals Critical Manpower Dearth

Since the landing of American troops in Northern France, the American people influenced by wishful thinking for an early termination of the war, began at once to start planning for a return to peacetime economy. This, as we may well remember, resulted in a partial reconversion of war plants from August 15 of last year. The Axis Powers as well as the neutral nations recognized in this a serious crisis in the American war effort. If contrary to expectation, the war should become drawn-out and America's war economy would be faced with a most serious situation.

With the opening of Marshal Rundstedt's offensive on December 26, together with the intensification of the Pacific war operations, the Axis predictions began to be realized. Roosevelt, while issuing a call for more armed forces, declared in his annual message to Congress the need for increased mobilization and asked again for the passage of the National Service Act. From the standpoint of manpower resources, the United States is indeed faced with a grave crisis.

Having entered the critical stage on the Western Front together with that of the Pacific area, the immediate need for increased military personnel cannot be over-estimated. At the time of a strong demand for a second front last year, an increase in the armed forces was put into effect even at the sacrifice of munitions and agricultural labor. As a result, the total Army enlistments for November, 1944 are said to have reached, 11,300,000. But according to the mobilization figures of the middle of 1944, the number was to have reached 17,100,000: The mobilization of women was placed at 450,000 but thus far only 200,000 have been mobilized. Here alone was found a shortage of 250,000.

More Men Needed

The present war situation necessitates an increase in manpower. The Army is to raise the number of draftees in January and February by 80,000 and from March to June 100,000 will be drafted per month. According to Secretary of War Stimson, the ever expanding war fronts will require the enlistment of almost all able-bodied men under 30 years of age. The Navy also has declared that during the first half of this year, the naval forces will have to be increased by 32,000. Selective Service Commissioner Francis Keelling has said that the number entering the armed forces during the first half of the year will amount to 900,000. Up to the present time, the American Army has laid the greatest emphasis on the quality of its recruits and took men from 18 to 26, but lately more men above 20 are being drafted. By July 1 of this year more than 200,000 men from 26 to 29 will be drafted.

The Army draft will no doubt add a great deal to the labor shortage, but to America the serious situation on the munitions labor front is gaining even more attention than the military shortages. The United States is experiencing more and more as other warring nations the extreme difficulty of distributing national manpower supply between the military and labor fronts. Because of increased demands from overseas, the production quota for October of last year had to be increased by 10 per cent. And in November, one month later, the requirements for 1945 had to be increased another 10 per cent. War Production Chief Krug's report states that the war production estimate for 1945 has been set at $64,500,000,000. In comparison with the $63,700,000,000 of last year, it is an increase of $800,000,000. Roosevelt has said: "During 1945 the United States produced munitions at a higher level than the peak of November, 1943. According to Krug, the munitions production of the United States is 28 per cent below the required amount. Twenty-six per cent of the shortage is due to equipment renovations and changes in production program while 40 per cent is due to the sudden increase of demands from the war fronts, 22 per cent is due to labor shortages and the remaining 12 per cent is due to various production difficulties, which interfere with the smooth progress of munitions production.

Peak Already Reached

As can be observed in the following chart, the peak in munitions production has already been reached.

(1943 Monthly Average 100)

	1942	1943	1944
January	29	78	114
February	31	82	112
March	36	90	117
April	42	95	114
May	47	95	...
June	52	97	...
July	53	101	...
August	64	105	116
September	67	108	114
October	69	113	...
November	76	118	...
December	84	117	...

Under the present mobilization limitations, it is almost impossible to answer the demand of the President for increased war production. According to government figures, the quota for munitions workers mobilization had been placed at 23,000,000 but in reality only 18,000,000 are engaged, creating a shortage of 5,000,000. On the other hand civilian industries were alloted 18,500,000 but actually 20,000,000 or 1,500,000 more than the quota have been employed. This gives proof of the movement of labor from the war industries to the civilian interests. War Investigation Board Chairman Mead has declared that the labor shortage has again reached a serious crisis while Army Supply Department Chief Somervell has placed the labor shortage in essential war industries at 100,000.

As a plan to break through this crisis, Roosevelt has again brought up the National Service Act in his annual message to Congress early this year. On January 1, James Byrnes of the Mobilization Board has asked Congress to enact legislation which will be effective in enlisting in war industries the services of the 4,000,000 men now classified as Four F., unfit for military service. Various measures for the control and prevention of strikes are also under consideration. Due to the false optimism concerning the war, the National Service Act brought last May failed to gain passage. In order to insure its passage this time radio speeches have been made by General Eisenhower warning the people of material shortages while soldiers have been sent from the battlefronts to munitions plants to rouse the workers.

AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISM AND SINO-JAPANESE COLLABORATION

By JAPONICUS

I

The American policy toward East Asia has always been a policy of intervention. Even the principle of the Open Door in China which she sponsored, though to the uninitiated it may imply "non-intervention" as well as fairness, spells in reality sheer interventionism. To quote Tyler Dennett, an eminent American historian:

"A closer examination, nevertheless will show beyond doubt that we cannot place the open door policy under the head of non-intervention. The open door policy, like babies, began small and grew bigger from year to year, but we need not stop to trace its growth. It was as essentially an intervention policy when it was small, as a baby is human as it is born."

Not only the Open Door policy but the American East Asian policy in general was born an interventionist, but not with a shining armor in its mouth. President Fillmore was indeed realist enough to opine that "arguments or persuasion addressed to the Japanese people, unless they were seconded by some imposing manifestation of power, would be utterly futile." Commodore Perry, therefore, was scheduled to command a fleet of five steamers and six or more sailing vessels, by far the largest American fleet that would have appeared in Eastern waters. However, the American fleet that actually cast anchor off the town of Uraga on July 8, 1853 consisted of only two steamers and two sloops of war. Moreover, the outbreak of the Civil War compelled America to make her manifestation of power in East Asia less imposing. When Secretary of State Seward urged three other Western powers to join in attacking the Strait of Shimonoseki in August, 1864, the combined fleet was composed of nine British, four Dutch and three French, and only one American vessel. Moreover, the one vessel America offered for this joint enterprise was a rented merchant steamer of light draught equipped only with a few guns and sailors from the Jamestown, which, being a sailing vessel, was of no use to the fleet.

Interventionism without the backing of shining armor which characterized the American East Asian policy at its initial stage was due mainly to the condition of her domestic politics. While bent on extending her intervening hands with an eye to the extension of her markets in East Asia, the American Government was deterred through her home politics from the manifestation of her power in any imposing fashion. This posture of affairs is lucidly portrayed in a letter given to Adee by John Hay, Secretary of State, which is to be found in Dennis' "Adventure in American Diplomacy, 1896-1906." In this letter the Secretary stoutly opposed President McKinley's decision to evacuate American troops from China, a decision which had been made in view of severe criticism in the election campaign. The letter contains the following passage:

"The inherent weakness of our position is this: we do not want to rob China ourselves, and our public opinion will not permit us to interfere, with an army, to prevent others from robbing her. Besides, we have no army. The talk of the papers about our pre-eminent moral position giving us the authority to dictate to the world' is mere flapdoodle."

In plain words, what John Hay meant was that the infant had the will, but not the teeth, to bite. Three policies evolved out of this condition of affairs.

Firstly, America was to prevent any Power from "robbing" China. This was the Open Door policy.

Secondly, America was to share the spoils which others obtained by force of arms. This was the most favored nation clause. While piously condemning Britain for her inhuman Opium War and the Nanking frenzy which was concluded after the war, America enjoyed all the privileges which Britain had obtained by force, excepting an indemnity and a ceded territory. By the Treaty of Wanghis, moreover, she obtained various advantages which helped her to compete with England. This policy of "benefit-sharing" of 1844 developed into the Open Door policy of 1899. By the famous note of the latter year America formally recognized the spheres of interest of the Powers in China as a fait accompli, and she demanded an assurance that her commerce should not be accorded discriminatory treatment regarding tariffs, harbor dues, railway charges and so forth. Immediately after the Boxer Incident of 1900 this infant began to feel fidgety. It had begun to teeth. But America's attempt to obtain a coaling station in Fukien Province, was frustrated by Japan's opposition. It was not until its teeth had grown strong enough to bite that this infant made bold to deny the very spheres of interests of the powers in China. It grew bold enough to take possession of the Philippines as spoils of the Spanish War and unceremoniously to slam its door against strangers, simultaneously crying aloud "Open Door in China."

Thirdly, the American policy was to prevent the formation of a powerful combination between China and Japan and to take advantage of their differences. America's East Asian policy in this respect was, perhaps, even more undisguised and unscrupulous than Britain's Continental policy in Europe. From the outset America looked with a jealous eye on Japan's move to enter into an entente cordiale with her Continental neighbor. In April, 1871 the Japanese Government dispatched Finance Minister Date to China as Plenipotentiary who conducted negotiations with Li Hung-chang with a view to concluding a Sino-Japanese treaty of amity.

Being afraid that the conclusion of such a treaty might ultimately lead Japan and China to an alliance, America interfered so as to make them eliminate the 2nd article of the said treaty providing for amicable relations between the two countries. The French, Italian and German Ministers followed suit and approached the Foreign Office with similar representations. De Long, American Minister to Japan, regarded Sino-Japanese amity as calamitous to the Western powers, because Japan was a "power to be welcomed as an ally and dreaded as a foe by all civilized states should trouble occur with China, or our trouble with Korea enlarge and increase."

The Foreign Minister Tomomi Iwakura sent Date a note dated October 13, 1871, regretting that he was unable to modify the attitude of the American Minister, despite his endeavor to convince the latter that the said article had nothing peculiar about it, a similar provision being found in a treaty between China and the North German confederation. Iwakura then instructed the envoy to return home immediately without signing the treaty, "for it might place Japan in a national predicament."

This attitude assumed vis-a-vis the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Amity was not due to De Long's idiosyncracy but duly represented the policy of the U.S. Department of State. In the instructions to the American Minister dated December 30, 1872 by Secretary of State Fish, the following paragraph appears:

"In any conversation you may have with a view to influencing the proceedings of the Japanese Government in its intercourse with China, it is advisable to induce the Japanese to separate themselves as far as possible from the exclusive policy of the Chinese and to adopt the progressive policy of free commercial and social intercourse with the powers."

"Free commercial and social intercourse" sounds a bit strange in view of the then prevailing situation in this part of the world. For America then enjoyed the privilege of conventional tariffs in Japan, and it was partly for the purpose of resisting this unilateral tariff system that Minister Iwakura was sent to America, but she turned a deaf ear to his appeal. As for "free social intercourse," such was banned under the extraterritorial system, the Japanese and Chinese being socially ostracized from the foreign community in China. Indeed, it was not until sixty or seventy years later that the notorious notice-board "Chinese and dogs not allowed" was removed from a park in Shanghai.

Alliance between China and Japan was an anathema to Britain and America, and consciously or unconsciously it has, therefore, been their policy to alienate one from the other. The terms of peace between China and Japan published on April 1, 1895 contained an article regarding cession by China to Japan of Port Arthur and Dairen. From the Japanese standpoint this was regarded as necessary for guaranteeing the independence of Korea from Chinese interference. Western powers were afraid that this would naturally lead China to an alliance with Japan, enabling the latter eventually to utilize China's material and human resources. They visualized a gloomy prospect of Asiatic resistance to European imperialistic penetration. It is well known that this fear was most vociferously expressed by the German ex-Kaiser in his harangue on the "Yellow Peril." It bore fruit in the Triple Intervention. As aptly pointed out by O. Franke in his "Great Powers in East Asia," England, though not formally joining the Triple Intervention, also shared the same view.

The American attitude toward East Asia was exactly the same. She actively intervened in Sino-Japanese disputes avowedly for the benefit of both, but no serious effort was made by her to solve the problems subsisting between the two countries. Her objective was rather the alienation of China from Japan for her own purposes. At the time of the Washington Conference of 1922 convened by the initiative of the United States, China looked to America for assistance regarding the Shantung question, the American opinion being then overwhelmingly on her side. But the real problem between Japan and China was not Shantung. Its return to China had been announced by Japan from the very beginning and the so-called Shantung question reduced itself into a minor question, concerning the control of railways. There was a more basic problem between the two, namely, Manchuria. For Japan, Manchuria was associated emotionally with the bloodshed of the Russo-Japanese War, while for China, Manchuria was a land associated with her Chin Dynasty. Again, both China and Japan looked upon Manchuria as an area available for solving the problem of their growing population. Those versed in Oriental affairs were well aware that unless the Manchurian situation was wisely tackled the Sino-Japanese problems could never be solved. Among those was, for instance, William R. Castle who served as American Undersecretary of State from 1931 to 1933.

Observing the Washington Conference at a close range, Castle stated that the Conference provided a good opportunity for the solution of the Manchurian problem. He went on to say:

"But it could only have been accomplished if the League and the United States had been able to force China to agree to direct conversations." "It is interesting to remember that a similar but even more far-reaching arrangement, giving Japan extensive rights in the development of Manchuria, was cursorily discussed between the Chinese and the Japanese at the Washington Conference. No encouragement was given by America or the other powers represented, although the Chinese were inclined to be receptive to the idea."

This took place about 10 years before the Manchurian Incident. It tends to show that America, always posing as an arbiter between China and Japan, was in no mood to help solve the fundamental problem subsisting between China and Japan which was essential to the peace of East Asia as well as of the two countries. This was not all. America more positively resorted to machinations to bring Japan and China into conflict. In the spring of 1921, Thomas F. Millard, a noted American magazine editor in China, after a talk with some naval and military intellegience officers stationed in China about the situation in the Far East was asked by them to put his views in writing for the use of the intelligence officers of the Government. One year previously Millard had circulated a lengthy pamphlet calling the attention of the American Government and people to his view that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance be abrogated. This time his theme was the "Determining Factors at a War Between Japan and U.S.A.," and it was written "Confidential, Peking May 4, 1921," two months before the announcement of the opening of the Washington Conference which was supposed to discuss peace. He said:

(To Be Continued)

Another Handy

Nervous Traveller: "But suppose there is an accident and the bus upsets?"

Driver (cheerfully): "No need to worry, ma'am, the company's got plenty more buses."

U.S. ECONOMY: A SELF-CONTRADICTION

America Is Today Pursuing Policy Enunciated and Carried Out by Britain in Nineteenth Century

By KAORU HARA

V

The first reason is that the general trend itself of America's political and economic policies tends to defeat the establishment of free economy, and the second reason is that world economy as a whole is moving in a diametrically opposite direction.

The self-contradictory character of America's economic policy has already been touched upon elsewhere where the disturbing character of American economy was discussed. The motive underlying America's policy is to maintain her own economic prosperity—that is, her industrial activity expanded by the war and the high level of employment—chiefly by her active advance into the international market after the war. She looks upon the international market largely as a means of promoting her own selfish end and intends to exploit it as such. If she really aims at the international division of work or the reorganization of the world industrial structure on an efficient basis, she should instead recast her policy altogether and drastically reduce her tariffs by throwing overboard the industrial protectionist policy which she has consistently pursued since the days of Alexander Hamilton and which has become intensified since the Civil War. Unfortunately, however, America not only shows little inclination to revise her traditional policy but is even disposed to carry out vigorously the subsidy policy which manifestly runs counter to free economy. It need hardly be said that such a policy would only further aggravate international economic disequilibrium and operate decidedly against the establishment of free economy.

Has Reversed Stand

Again, the experience of the last century has brought home to all nations the fact that free economy furnishes an economically strong Power with a lever with which to bring the world under its economic sway. It is on record that when Britain was zealously urging free trade, America stoutly followed the protective trade policy in opposition. Now that she has attained her present economic prosperity thanks to this protective policy, she suddenly veers round and expatiates on the advantages of free trade. What is behind this volte-face must be obvious to all. It is only natural that the countries who are too proud to submit to America's arbitrary rule should try to develop their policies founded on entirely different economic principles.

The trend of American politics is another factor which makes the world hesitate to return to free economy. On the specious pretext of setting up a universal peace structure, America wants to establish her dominant influence in the world so that she can stigmatize any country who dares to defy her as an aggressor and get it out of her way by bringing all sorts of economic and military pressure to bear upon it. In order to establish and operate smoothly a world structure in which she can wield a dominant influence, it is necessary for her to have enormous armaments, to acquire many points of strategic importance and to retain many satellites on her side to serve as her first-line bases of defense. Equally necessary is it for her to have such an international economic structure set up as will facilitate the enforcement of economic sanctions and the waging of economic war against her intended victims. To this end, she sees the necessity of remolding her economy along the lines of her increased national strength, on the one hand, and of forcing free economy on all countries of the world, on the other, so as to make them dependent on her for their economic life. It is impossible to explain all that America is doing on the ground of economic principles only. Why she is attempting to monopolize the oil resources, why she is trying to maintain her non-efficient shipping by subsidies, why she is striving to retain the productive power of her heavy industries under the policy of developing exports by credits, why she is conspiring to get control of international aviation under the cloak of free competition and why she is planning to manipulate international finance by creating a central Monetary Fund can be clearly understood only when we view these schemes in the light of her political and strategic designs referred to.

Prompted by Selfishness

America's plan to strip the Axis Powers of their heavy chemical industry and to convert them into agricultural countries is clearly prompted by her selfish motives at once of liquidating the over-abundance of the producer's goods of the world's heavy industries and of making her economic position absolutely predominant by strengthening her monopoly of technical skill through the destruction of Germany's splendid scientific arts and by preventing the future utilization by the Soviet Union of Germany's technique for increasing her national strength. This is why America, which is comparatively indifferent to European problems, is so zealous and persistent in putting forth horrifying and cruel claims concerning Germany.

America is being a hypocrite when it prates of the beneficial effects of technical progress in elevating the standard of living and preaches the gospel of the international division of work, and praises free economy. She is acting in this way because she is convinced that under such an order of things only can she hope to make all countries depend on her. It will thus be seen that her advocacy of free economy is largely motivated by her ambition to strengthen her strategic position. From America's point of view, the broad-sphere economy, autarchy and bloc economy, under which economic power becomes concentrated regionally, independently of her economy, are very pernicious to her safety.

Unwarranted Interference

It was from the same selfish motive that on one pretext or another she made unwarranted interference before the war in the Axis economic co-prosperity plan. With the supremacy of her national power economy and with the world dependent on her economically, America hopes to carry out economic sanctions and thus force her political will on foreign countries without moving a single soldier, arrogating to herself the dominant position in the world, economically and politically. She has, therefore, been shaping her policy accordingly. Such a policy was made manifest in her economic pressure on the Axis Powers before the war, in her full preparation of economic war organs after her entry into the war, in her rupture of economic relations with Argentina and in her economic pressure on various neutral countries.

But is it possible that the countries of the world will accept free economy advocated by America and gladly cooperate with her for its realization? Even if some countries may cooperate, their cooperation cannot come from their conviction. Anyway, there is much doubt as to the possibility of the realization of free economy after the war as, for one thing, it has important bearing on the question of State sovereignty. Setting apart the Central and South American countries which have forsaken their sovereign powers in their blind support of America's slogan for hemispheric defense, any country which values its independence and traditions highly will not easily dance to America's tune. Moreover, America's assertion has no ethical force, for the world is under no illusion as to the viciousness of her diplomacy which is very self-willed, dogmatic and prone to high-handedness and it is also well aware of the existence in America of strong racial prejudice as evidenced by the unprecedentedly harsh treatment of her citizens of Japanese descent. It augurs ill for the cause of free economy of the America brand that the Axis solidarity and resistance is growing stronger, that Britain and the Soviet Union, desirous of shaking off American rule, are pushing policies of their own for their continued utilization of American economic power, and that Brazil and other countries are showing surprising interest in their regional combination. Similarly prophetic of its fate are Chungking's ideas revealed in the "Destiny of China," and the opposition growing even among the Latin American republics, their opposition taking concrete form in their demand for the return of their strategic bases. In short, the trends of America's own political and economic policies are clearly detrimental to the establishment of free economy which she is urging on the world. The basic cause of this anomaly is to be sought in the fact that America's policy is evolved from ambitious motives in utter disregard of justice and humanity.

(To Be Concluded)

Fine Contrast

A young woman was looking at some dresses in a large store. She found one with lines that pleased her but she was doubtful about the color.

"I wonder if it will clash with this coat?" she said to the assistant.

"Absolutely, madam," said the girl, "I'm sure it would clash beautifully."

Diddy

"What is the difference between a cloud and a beaten child?" "One pours with rain and the other with pain."